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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

June 1984 published July 1984

GROWTH IN TOURISM-RELATED EMPLOYMENT

South Dakota has experienced growth in tourism-related employment. Each year six industries are especially impacted by tourism during the May to September vacation period. They are: restaurants, hotels/motels, trailer parks, racing, amusement services and public park operations. All but racing have shown a gain in average annual employment since 1976.

TABLE I
EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN SELECTED MONTHS

	JAN	APR	MAY	AUG	OCT
Year 1983					
Restaurants	11,668	12,874	13,654	15,186	13,828
Hotel/Motel	2,919	3,236	3,687	4,479	3,552
Trailer Park	32	77	77	168	64
Racing	16	41	421	629	219
Amusement	340	336	436	772	385
Public Parks	387	468	666	740	449
Year 1976					
Restaurants	9,429	11,288	12,132	12,985	11,695
Hotel/Motel	2,528	2,800	3,221	3,754	3,071
Trailer Park	11	19	49	102	38
Racing	16	40	368	859	224
Amusements	191	224	384	828	313
Public Parks	377	438	546	590	430

In 1976 average monthly employment was 15,772 as compared to an average of 18,465 in 1983. This reflects growth of over 2,600 jobs during the time period. This growth was experienced by five of the six industries. From 1976 - 1983 South Dakota sustained a 17 percent increase in average monthly employment in services related to tourism and a 7.5 percent increase in all services-producing industries.

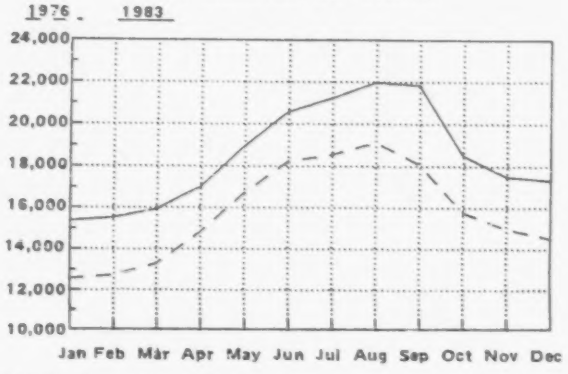
An examination of seasonal employment in industries related to tourism shows the difference between employment levels in the highest employment month (August) and the lowest (January). In 1976 the difference was 6,566 jobs. In 1983 the difference was 6,612 jobs.

This is a consistent pattern which has occurred every year since 1976.

The combination of these two factors, growth of 2,600 jobs and the consistent pattern of seasonal employment has had a positive effect on the State's economy.

A closer look clearly shows the seasonality of employment demand. Employment levels in these industries start to increase in February and continue to climb until September. The onset of fall brings a steady decline until the following February starts the yearly cycle over again.

TOURISM-RELATED EMPLOYMENT
IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES



The above graph indicates that the sharpest increase for these tourism-related industries is experienced between April and May of each year when there is approximately a 12 percent jump in employment. Growth continues until the sharpest decline, approximately 15 percent, is experienced between September and October. These sharp changes in employment levels coincide with the beginning and ending of the traditional tourist season in South Dakota.

The summer tourist season increases employment by over 6000 jobs, yet these industries have not been totally reliant on tourism for their employment growth. In each month of 1983 employment was higher than 1976.

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SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JUNE 1984

Nonagricultural employment rose to 250,300 in June 1984. This was an increase of 7,100 jobs from the previous month and 10,200 more jobs than in June of 1983.

Two out of the three goods-producing industries in the state, manufacturing and construction, contributed to the June 1984 increase in employment. Manufacturing added 2,800 jobs. The durable goods sector contributed the majority of those jobs with an addition of 2,400 people over one year-ago levels.

Compared to 1983, construction employment in the state in June of 1984 expanded by 200 jobs. On a month to month basis in 1984 this industry has followed its normal seasonal pattern of employment increases and has now posted employment expansion in the last four consecutive months.

Services-producing industries also showed increases when compared to the same time period one year ago. Employment in the wholesale and retail trade industry increased by 3,400 jobs with the retail trade sector adding the bulk of the increase with an addition of 2,900 people. Services and finance/insurance/real estate both added jobs over 1983 with increases of 1,500 and 600 respectively. Government employment increased by 2,000 when compared to June 1983, however, the major portion of the increase was due to the primary elections in June which only occur every two years and usually employ people for a limited time period.

June 1984's unemployment rate was 4.3 percent. This was a decrease of 2,900 unemployed from June of 1983 when the unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. The 4.3 percent unemployment rate in June of this year was an increase from the May rate of 4.2 percent. An increase in the State's unemployment rate between May and June has occurred every year since 1970 with the exception of 1983 when the rate remained constant.

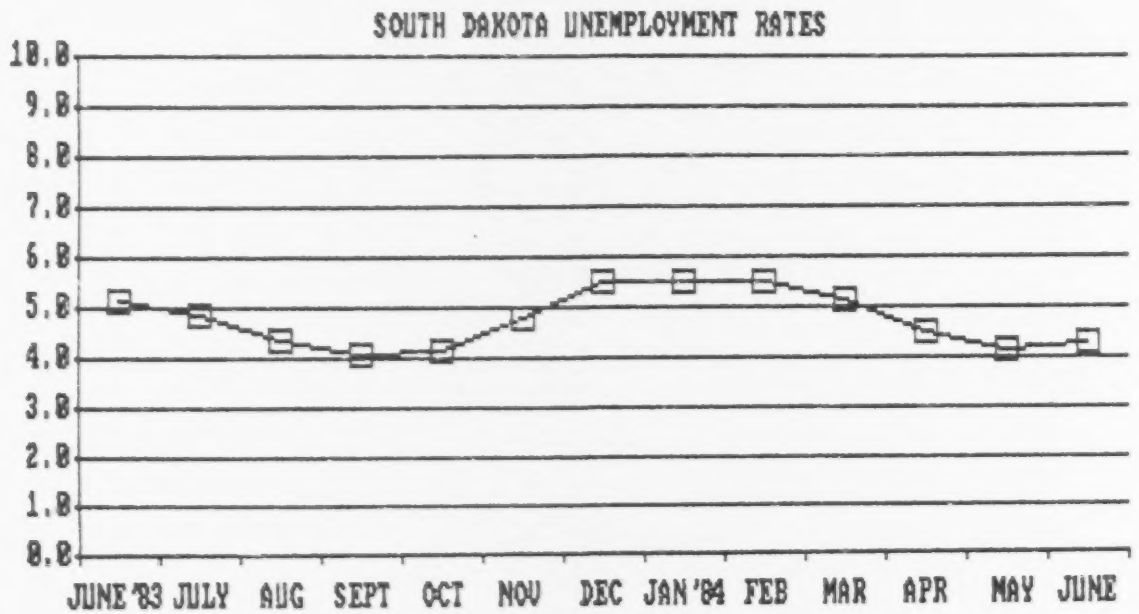


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1984 (1)					JUNE 1983				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	115,393,000	106,812,000	8,582,000	7.4	(3)	113,383,000	101,813,000	11,570,000	10.2	(3)
South Dakota	359,500	344,200	15,300	4.3		348,300	330,000	18,200	5.2	
Sioux Falls MSA	71,073	68,842	2,231	3.1		66,748	63,959	2,789	4.2	
Aurora	1,663	1,627	36	2.2		1,646	1,595	51	3.1	
Beadle	9,549	9,134	415	4.3		9,502	8,987	515	5.4	
Bennett	1,729	1,604	125	7.2		1,520	1,421	99	6.5	
Bon Homme	3,576	3,277	299	8.4		3,646	3,485	161	4.4	
Brookings	14,569	13,811	758	5.2		14,055	13,201	854	6.1	
Brown	19,874	18,919	955	4.8		20,230	18,783	1,447	7.2	
Brule	3,298	3,224	74	2.2		3,354	3,233	121	3.6	
Buffalo	585	498	87	14.9		571	481	90	15.8	
Butte	3,927	3,806	121	3.1		3,897	3,729	168	4.3	
Campbell	962	937	25	2.6		974	940	34	3.5	
Charles Mix	4,242	3,920	322	7.6		4,197	3,897	300	7.1	
Clark	2,318	2,057	261	11.3		2,346	2,109	237	10.1	
Clay	5,687	5,318	369	6.5		6,035	5,311	724	12.0	
Codington	11,002	10,432	570	5.2		10,773	10,011	762	7.1	
Corson	1,531	1,415	116	7.6		1,516	1,299	217	14.3	
Custer	3,306	3,189	117	3.5		3,113	3,010	103	3.3	
Davison	9,816	9,524	292	3.0		9,646	9,343	303	3.1	
Day	3,404	3,196	208	6.1		3,243	3,050	193	6.0	
Deuel	2,259	2,170	89	3.9		2,359	2,160	199	8.4	
Dewey	2,086	1,898	188	9.0		2,127	1,867	260	12.2	
Douglas	2,024	1,920	104	5.1		1,982	1,895	87	4.4	
Edmunds	2,117	2,064	53	2.5		2,153	2,041	112	5.2	
Fall River	3,519	3,390	129	3.7		3,438	3,268	170	4.9	
Faulk	1,426	1,398	28	2.0		1,433	1,345	88	6.1	
Grant	4,814	4,589	225	4.7		4,765	4,532	233	4.9	
Gregory	2,639	2,592	47	1.8		2,666	2,587	79	3.0	
Haakon	1,477	1,452	25	1.7		1,453	1,401	52	3.6	
Hamlin	2,409	2,328	81	3.4		2,146	2,021	125	5.8	
Hand	2,208	2,168	40	1.8		2,193	2,123	70	3.2	
Hanson	1,165	1,137	28	2.4		1,227	1,162	65	5.3	
Harding	771	762	9	1.2		770	757	13	1.7	
Hughes	8,284	7,890	394	4.8		7,960	7,695	265	3.3	
Hutchinson	4,588	4,503	85	1.9		4,571	4,394	177	3.9	
Hyde	882	867	15	1.7		876	845	31	3.5	
Jackson	1,364	1,324	40	2.9		1,239	1,172	67	5.4	
Jerauld	1,363	1,346	17	1.2		1,316	1,291	25	1.9	
Jones	700	683	17	2.4		778	740	38	4.9	
Kingsbury	3,677	3,592	85	2.3		3,619	3,465	154	4.3	
Lake	5,803	5,545	258	4.4		5,596	5,280	316	5.6	
Lawrence	10,628	10,135	493	4.6		10,173	9,649	524	5.2	
Lincoln	6,952	6,689	263	3.8		6,639	6,401	238	3.6	
Lyman	1,582	1,499	83	5.2		1,622	1,508	114	7.0	
McCook	3,180	2,996	184	5.8		3,085	2,953	132	4.3	
McPherson	1,669	1,637	32	1.9		1,715	1,625	90	5.2	
Marshall	2,291	2,204	87	3.8		2,203	2,051	152	6.9	
Meade	6,533	6,241	292	4.5		6,210	5,899	311	5.0	
Mellette	861	793	68	7.9		838	755	83	9.9	
Miner	1,690	1,667	23	1.4		1,746	1,690	56	3.2	
Minnehaha	71,073	68,842	2,231	3.1		66,748	63,959	2,789	4.2	
Moody	3,923	3,826	97	2.5		3,766	3,636	130	3.5	
Pennington	42,312	40,670	1,642	3.9		39,063	37,373	1,690	4.3	
Perkins	2,477	2,320	157	6.3		2,312	2,278	34	1.5	
Potter	1,949	1,868	81	4.2		1,956	1,905	51	2.6	
Roberts	4,323	4,099	224	5.2		4,321	4,045	276	6.4	
Sanborn	1,392	1,337	55	4.0		1,386	1,334	52	3.8	
Shannon	3,136	2,649	487	15.5		3,118	2,609	509	16.3	
Spink	3,890	3,776	114	2.9		3,982	3,872	110	2.8	
Stanley	1,297	1,244	53	4.1		1,340	1,257	83	6.2	
Sully	745	722	23	3.1		763	720	43	5.6	
Todd	2,258	2,038	220	9.7		2,149	1,876	273	12.7	
Tripp	3,497	3,370	127	3.6		3,515	3,342	173	4.9	
Turner	4,273	4,161	112	2.6		4,302	4,156	146	3.4	
Union	6,462	6,108	354	5.5		6,395	5,963	432	6.8	
Walworth	3,331	3,206	125	3.8		3,143	3,002	141	4.5	
Yankton	10,125	9,631	494	4.9		9,751	9,271	480	4.9	
Ziebach	1,082	987	95	8.8		1,110	1,012	98	8.8	

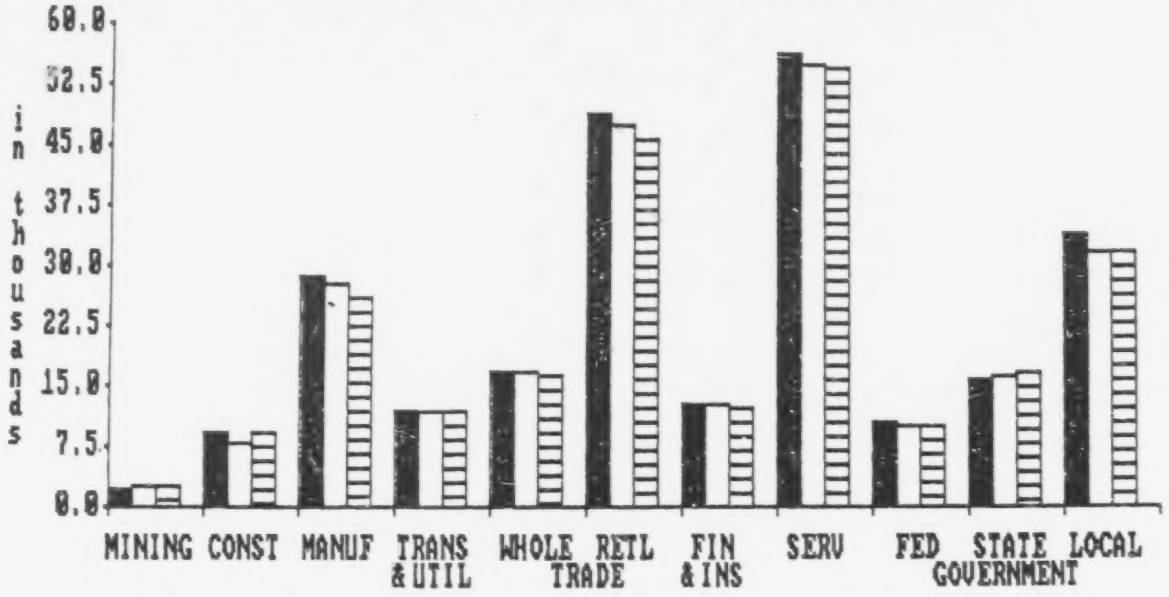
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.5 and 10.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

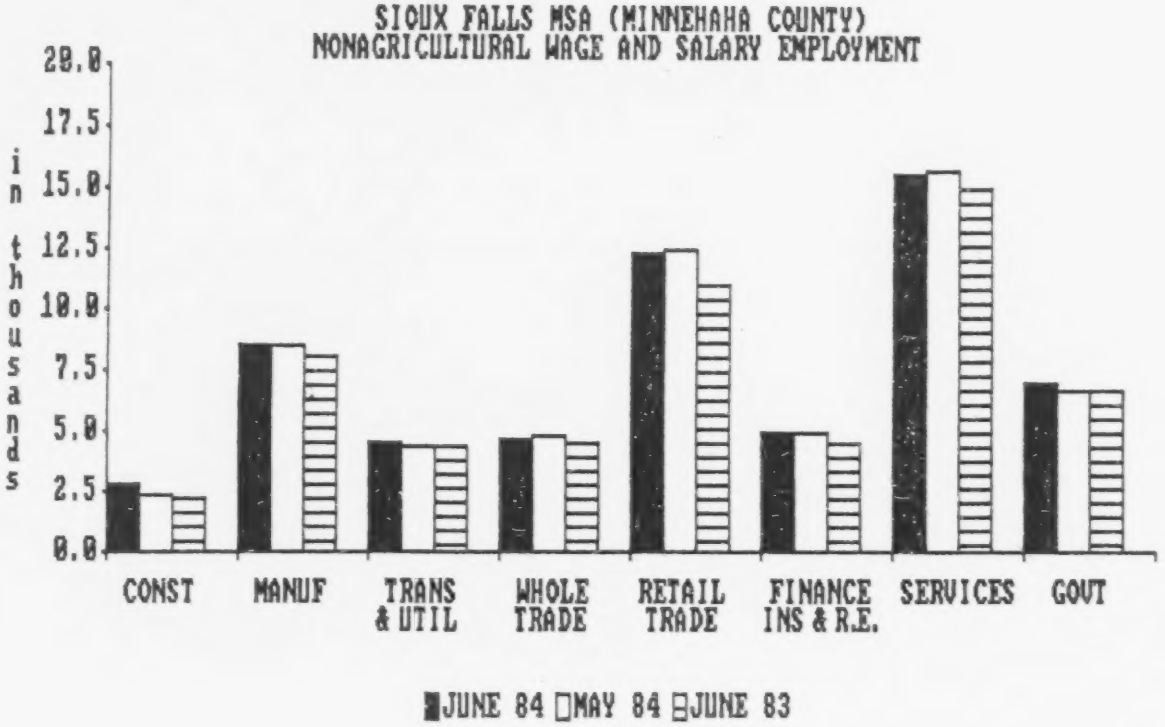
SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



■JUNE 84 □MAY 84 ⊟JUNE 83

	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	250,300	243,200	240,100	2.9	4.2
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,800	-3.7	-7.1
CONSTRUCTION	9,600	8,300	9,400	15.7	2.1
MANUFACTURING	28,900	28,200	26,100	2.5	10.7
Durable Goods	15,600	15,200	13,200	2.6	18.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,900	9,900	8,100	.0	22.2
Nondurable Goods	13,300	12,900	12,900	3.1	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	7,400	7,800	4.1	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,200	12,300	12,300	-.8	-.8
Transportation	6,800	7,000	6,800	-2.9	.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,300	5,500	1.9	-1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	66,100	64,700	62,700	2.2	5.4
Wholesale Trade	16,900	16,800	16,500	.6	2.4
Durable Goods	7,300	7,200	7,200	1.4	1.4
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,300	.0	3.2
Retail Trade	49,100	47,800	46,200	2.7	6.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13,100	12,900	12,500	1.6	4.8
SERVICES	56,600	55,200	55,100	2.5	2.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16,000	14,400	15,700	11.1	1.9
Medical and Health	21,800	21,800	22,200	.0	-1.8
Educational, Membership & Social	15,700	16,100	14,100	-2.5	11.3
GOVERNMENT	61,200	59,000	59,200	3.7	3.4
Federal	10,700	10,400	10,500	2.9	1.9
State	16,300	16,600	16,900	-1.8	-3.6
State Education	6,000	8,200	6,200	-26.8	-3.2
Local	34,300	31,900	31,800	7.5	7.9
Local Education	17,700	18,600	17,100	-4.8	3.5

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	61,200	60,700	57,200	.8	7.0
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,400	2,300	16.7	21.7
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,600	8,200	.0	4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,600	4,500	4,500	2.2	2.2
TRADE	17,200	17,400	15,700	-1.1	9.6
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,900	4,600	-2.0	4.3
Retail Trade	12,400	12,600	11,100	-1.6	11.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5,100	5,000	4,600	2.0	10.9
SERVICES	15,600	15,800	15,000	-1.3	4.0
GOVERNMENT	7,200	6,900	6,800	4.3	5.9

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$297.62	$301.28	$310.90	42.7	43.6	41.9	$6.97	$6.91	$7.42
Durable Goods.....	287.02	301.95	277.30	41.9	44.8	40.6	6.85	6.74	6.83
Nondurable Goods.....	310.00	301.73	345.10	43.6	42.2	43.3	7.11	7.15	7.97
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	318.80	304.87	379.99	47.3	45.3	48.1	6.74	6.73	7.90

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	309.7	308.8	297.1	.3	4.2
Food & Beverages....	293.6	294.5	285.0	-.3	3.0
Housing.....	334.6	333.2	321.8	.4	4.0
Apparel.....	198.9	199.2	196.1	-.2	1.4
Transportation.....	312.2	309.6	296.2	.8	5.4
Medical Care.....	376.8	375.7	354.3	.3	6.4
Entertainment.....	253.6	253.8	244.8	-.1	3.6

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Sex, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	924	1,083	1,489	49.8	64.1	53.0
Female	931	606	1,318	50.2	35.9	47.0
Race, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,596	1,556	2,345	86.0	92.1	83.5
Nonwhite	259	133	462	14.0	7.9	16.5
Age, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,323	1,260	2,101	71.3	74.6	74.8
Over 45	532	429	706	28.7	25.4	25.2
[2] Industry, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	12	24	30	.6	1.4	1.1
Construction	152	305	356	8.2	18.1	12.7
Manufacturing	367	309	436	19.8	18.3	15.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	75	91	114	4.0	5.4	4.1
Trade	467	437	776	25.2	25.9	27.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	70	53	63	3.8	3.1	2.2
Services	504	369	773	27.2	21.8	27.5
Government	208	101	259	11.2	6.0	9.2
[2] Occupation, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	387	255	568	20.9	15.1	20.2
Clerical and Sales	437	362	588	23.6	21.4	20.9
Services	299	235	463	16.1	13.9	16.5
Processing	119	77	126	6.4	4.6	4.5
Machine Trade	45	61	129	2.4	3.6	4.6
Benchwork	100	62	146	5.4	3.7	5.2
Structural Work	278	415	482	15.0	24.6	17.2
Other	190	222	305	10.2	13.1	10.9
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	391	217	490	21.1	12.8	17.5
3-4 Weeks	299	186	441	16.1	11.0	15.7
5-14 Weeks	634	705	992	34.2	41.7	35.3
15 Weeks & Over	531	581	884	28.6	34.4	31.5

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	2,305	1,638	2,552	40.7	-9.7
B. Weeks Claimed.....	7,378	8,890	13,951	-17.0	-47.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments.....	$719,760	$714,211	$1,404,922	.8	-48.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$19,672,100	$20,113,900	$7,718,900	-2.2	154.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	6,833	6,462	7,853	5.7	-13.0
F. Nonag Placements.....	6,374	4,156	6,278	53.4	1.5
G. Nonag Job Openings.....	7,207	5,334	6,016	35.1	19.8

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

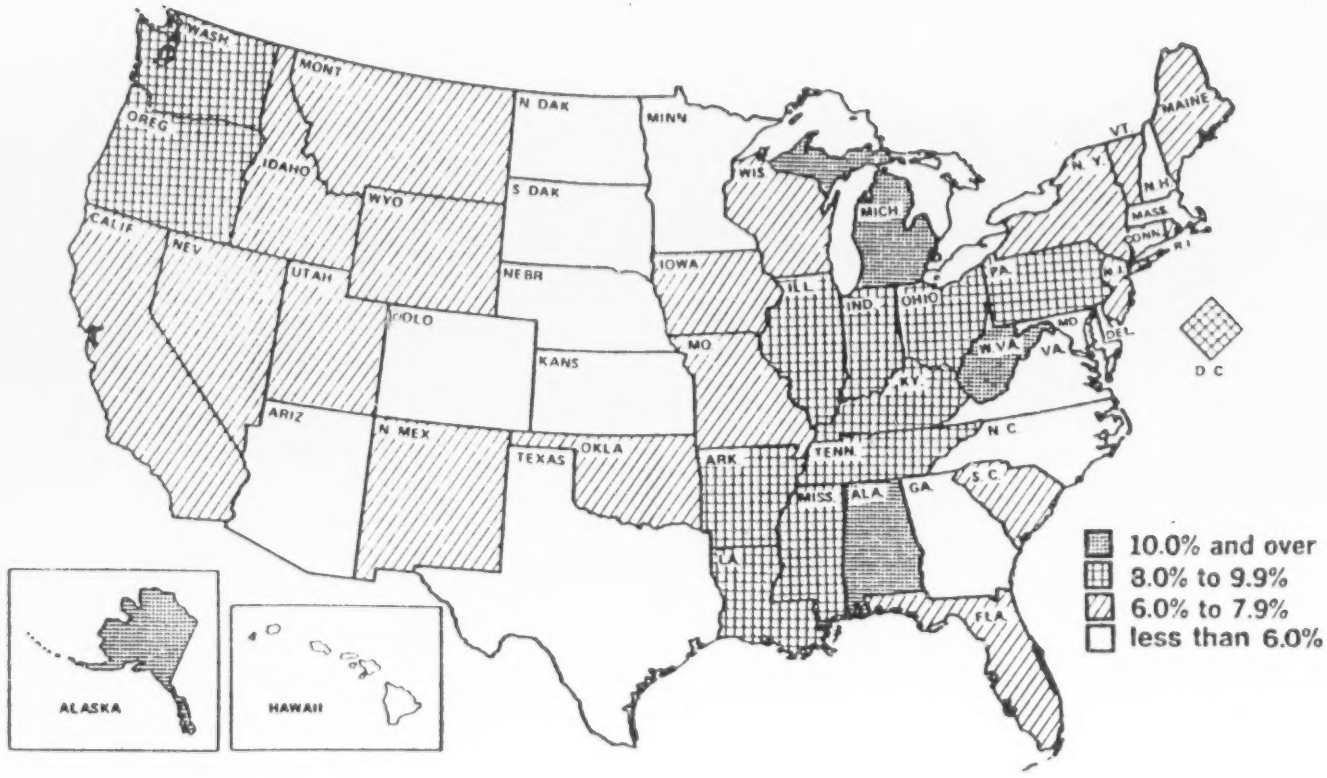
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1984



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Climatological data is recorded at 147 reporting stations throughout the state.

According to data collected at these stations, the June 1983 average temperature ranged from 59.2 degrees in the Black Hills to 67.4 degrees in the Southeast. The July average ranged from an average of 70.8 degrees in the Black Hills to 77.3 degrees in the Southeast. During August of 1983, the Black Hills averaged 72.6 degrees but the central area of the state showed the highest average of 79.7 degrees.

About three-fourths of South Dakota's rainfall occurs during the spring and summer when crops are growing. Annual rainfall averages from around 25 inches in the eastern portion of the state to around 14 inches in some northwestern counties. Heavy snowfall is not common. Weather warning forecasts have alleviated much of the hardships caused by an occasional blizzard.

Pleasant spring and gorgeous fall seasons are typical in South Dakota in addition to comfortable summertime temperatures. Cool nights are welcomed by tourists during the summer months. People interested in sports have a wide range of activities from which to choose, ranging from excellent fishing on the Great Lakes of South Dakota created by Missouri River impoundment to winter skiing in the Black Hills, home of the Shrine of Democracy, Mt. Rushmore.

Source: Climatological Data, South Dakota, United States Department of Commerce.

For this and other information contact:

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314